

Range extensions of *Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan)  
and *Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson) (Crustacea: Decapoda)  
off south Western Australia

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Introduction

Two widespread species of Indo-west Pacific penaeid prawns, *Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan) and *Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson) have previously been recorded on the West Australian coast as far south as Shark Bay. They are now recorded about 750 km further south. Specimens are all lodged in the Western Australian Museum and registration numbers are prefixed by WAM. Carapace length of specimens are abbreviated as CL.

*Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan, 1850)

A single female specimen (WAM 98-87), 17 mm CL, was collected in February 1986 by a commercial prawn fisherman from the entrance channel of the Peel-Harvey Estuary, Mandurah (32° 31' S, 115° 43' E), Western Australia. The specimen was caught on a medium to strong outgoing tide, using beam-tide nets within 1.2 m of the surface in 4 m of water over a sandy substrate. The diagnostic features are detailed by Racek and Dall (1965). The coloration of this specimen in life was reddish pink with bright red on the legs, pleopods and dorsal ridges of the carapace. The posterior segments, telson and uropods were cream-white. This record of *M. lamellata* from Mandurah extends the range of this species approximately 760 km south of its previously known southern limit, Shark Bay, Western Australia (Grey *et al.* 1983). The species occurs throughout tropical Australia, New Guinea, South East Asia, China and Japan (Grey *et al.* 1983).

*Trachypenaeus curvirostris* (Stimpson, 1860)

Four specimens (WAM 97-87) two males, 13 mm and 14 mm CL (petasma missing from the latter) and two females, both 20 mm CL were collected in commercial trawls from Singleton (32° 27' S, 115° 44' E), Western Australia. A further series was collected north-west of Rottnest Island (31° 59' S, 115° 34' E). This species is commonly taken in commercial catches of *P. latisulcatus* from sandy substrate between limestone reefs at 12 m. The diagnostic features of this species are detailed by Dall (1957). The coloration in life was a light, reddish pink, with darker reddish banding in the posterior dorsal edge of the body segments which tapered into the basic body colour laterally. The legs were white to

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